



THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF

arrangement has been made to pro-  
work of unparalleled magnificence, res-  
of cost.

editor, Mr. Cassell, has published a si-  
work in England during the past year,  
the title of "Illustrated Exhibitor and  
of Art," the circulation of which has  
of 50,000 each number.

arranged by the success which has at-  
tended it, he has resolved to present  
American public a magazine of still  
pretensions—and, indeed, which will  
be pictorial review of the age. Each  
will consist of sixty-eight pages, rich-  
ly printed on the finest paper. The il-  
lustrations will be entrusted to the finest ar-  
tists of the world. Six monthly parts will  
constitute a volume.

work will be so conducted as to embrace  
entire variety of matter in its various  
departments, upon each of which the highest  
talent will be employed.

following is a brief plan of the outline  
magazine:—

The Historical Department will abound  
with accurate representations of the most  
important events which have occurred in this  
our country; accompanied with inter-  
esting and details from the pens of  
our eminent writers of the day. This  
Department will contain several splendid en-  
gravings, designed by the first artists of the  
age, engraved in the highest style of modern  
art.

The Men and Women of the Age. This  
Department will consist of beautiful ex-  
ecutions of the leading characters of the age.  
Many of those who figure on the stage of  
our country as the world's benefactors. Each  
will be accompanied by an interesting  
biographical sketch.

The wonders of Natural History, Bot-  
any and other sciences, will be developed in  
Engravings of Beasts, Birds, Fishes,  
Forest Trees, Flowers, Geological and  
specimens, &c., with accompanying de-  
scriptions.

The works of the Great Masters, selected in the principal Galleries of Art in the Museum, the portrait of the Master, the original manuscript, and a highly finished engraved copy of his *de la Plume*. The scientific portions, well illustrated by numerous diagrams, which will assist in each subject.

—Manufactures. The principal manufacturing processes in use will be fully explained, and the abundance of minute details, and an abundance of engravings.

—Machinery and Inventions will have attention paid to them, and be described in concise appropriate engravings.

Ladies' Work Table Department will be devoted to a view of elegant and original for various kinds of useful and ornamental work, with ample directions for copying.

The Literary Department, independent

will comprise original and inter-  
narratives, contributed by the most pop-  
ular of the day, with numerous illus-  
trations to the numerous and beautiful  
engravings incorporated in the letter-press.  
The number will contain four splendid engrav-  
ings printed in a very superior manner  
on superfine plate paper.  
In every respect, the *Illustrated Magazine*  
will be decidedly superior to any picto-  
rial magazine of the day. The paper, the type,  
the engravings, the literary articles, all  
surpass its successful predecessor pub-

has been pronounced, by the whole-  
press. Six of the monthly portions,  
unemployed, will form a volume, which,  
cost, originality, value and beauty, will  
impeccation. It will not only be an in-  
valuable book, but a rich ornament for  
the dining-room table, and a pleasant com-  
panion in the study.

*\$3 a year; and to Clubs of three or  
more, \$2 50.*

It is sent in advance for twelve months, it will  
be postage free to any part of the Union.  
It is wanted in every town throughout  
the United States.

Any person receiving the first number, and  
sending with the same, will be certain of  
obtaining a large number of subscribers. No  
person can be formed of the elegance  
and variety of the work from merely reading a  
prospectus. The illustrations contain-  
ing each number will entail a cost, in draw-  
ing, engraving, of \$2,500 or \$3,000,  
communications relating to the work, to  
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**ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY,**  
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il. 1m

**DRESS GOODS.**

"Don't Stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, can't  
be beat! It embraces Silks and Satins,  
Silks, Cashmeres, de Laines, de Balise, Al-  
paca's, Cashmeres, Colours, &c."

world to the wise is sufficient.  
 ES—if you want to buy the cheapest, best,  
 and cheapest **LONG SHAWLS** in town,  
**KURTZ'S Cheap Corner**, as you will  
 the largest assortment in the county.

**TRUNKS! TRUNKS!**  
 just received a large lot of **Good Trunks**  
 and will sell cheap. **A. ARNOLD.**

**BAGS, FLANNELS, &c.** of every price and co-  
 and Domestic of every description  
**FAHNESTOCK'S.**

A large lot of **Groceries and Queensware**, just  
 received at the **Cheap store** of  
**A. ARNOLD.**

**FANS!**—A large assortment just re-  
 ceived at **KURTZ'S Cheap Corner.**

assortment. **Call at RYER'S**  
[April 14.]

and see a first-rate assortment of  
**SALMONS at SAMSON'S** one price  
black, Black, French Cassimeres, Dorskin  
black, Fancy Cassimeres of every kind men-  
sured to all colors and shades, and at  
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**ERY. Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars**  
**and Laces, Robinet, Book & Mull**  
**linen, Black Silk Laces and Fringes**  
be had in great variety at  
2. **SCHICK'S.**

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cheaper than ever at **SCHICK'S.**

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and Machine Edgings and Insertions  
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**FAINESTOCK'S.**

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**SAMSON'S.**

**ETS, Jenny Lind, China Pearl, Hair**  
**Lace, Hair and Gimps, and various other**  
**Misses Lace and Gimpes, at**



**THE ADAMS SENTINEL.**

**GETTYSBURG:**

**Monday, March 7th, 1863.**

This will be cheering news to all at the Emperor's creditors in the tippleland of the Orient.

There English ships, loaded with coal, have arrived at Haikow, from the Amoy. The sufferings and deaths of the passengers on the voyage have been terrible. On board the Panama 30 died out of 100. The Washington lost 38 out of 412. The Niagara, 146 out of 300. Further news of wrecks, similarly, foreboded, was heard for



## A Sad Story.

A New York correspondent of the New Orleans Delta relates the following melancholy circumstances attending the recent death by freezing of a woman and child in that vicinity:

On a morning, not many days ago, the body of a young woman, with an infant in her arms, was found in the stream near Tenny Bridge, both of them frozen stiff. The woman was the daughter of one of our most substantial citizens, and the wife of a young merchant, then on his way home from Mexico, whither he had been to arrange some business matters. On the first of December he was at New Orleans, on his homeward journey, and from that city wrote to his family, that they might look for him at Christmas time. Christmas came, and with a dispatch from the husband, dated Cincinnati, reached the anxious wife, stating that he had been unexpectedly delayed, but that she might look for him, at farthest, on New Year's day. The wife was sorely disappointed. Her temperament was very nervous and sanguine, which predisposed her to unusual excitement from trivial causes, and this disappointment, slight as it may seem, affected her to despondency. She soon rallied, however, consoling herself that she had but a week longer to wait, and she shook off the despondency & looked forward cheerfully. The New Year's day came and went, but yet he came not, nor any tidings of him. Then she became seriously agitated, and a hundred dreadful surmises floated through her mind.

While in this state of nervous excitement, news came from Cincinnati that a day or two before the New Year, a boat, on her passage from that city to Pittsburgh, had met with some accident, and that many of her passengers were killed. The account was thoroughly read in her presence, when a sudden movement on her part, attracted the attention of the family. She was falling into a swoon. It soon passed away, but it left her with a wandering brain. She could see nothing but the ghastly corpse of her husband, calling to her; and twice she attempted to spring towards the window. Her friends carried her to her bed, and a physician was called. He prescribed for her, and stated that in a few days, if kept quiet and treated soothingly, she would be herself again. He recommended, however, that she should be closely watched. For three days she lay calm, and apparently unconscious of any of the movements around her; when, towards the evening of the third day, she suddenly started from her pillow, and spoke in a tone so calm and rational, that the nurse, who attended her, concluded she was indeed herself again. She asked that the child be brought to her. The request was complied with, and the infant laid in her arms; when pressing it to her bosom, she was seen for the first time since her illness, to shed tears. Finding her symptoms so favorable, the nurse left her for a few moments, to apprise the family of the change; but, on her return, she discovered that the patient was gone, and had taken the child with her. An alarm was instantly given; and all was consternation. The house was first searched, and then the immediate neighborhood; and finally, as the night wore on, and no tidings were received, the case was explored; and it was not until 11 o'clock, the next morning, that her body was found, at the spot already mentioned—her infant pressed close to her bosom, both in icy sleep! Her death was briefly chronicled in the papers as having been "very sudden"—and, three days afterward, mother and child were buried.

In less than a week from the day of the burial, the husband returned to his desolate hearth. His protracted absence was easily explained. He had, when on the eve of leaving Cincinnati for the East, received a dispatch from Louisville, requiring his presence there on important business; in consequence of which he instantly retraced his steps, neglecting, in his hurry, to notify his wife of the change.

**A Case of Suffering.**—We last week announced the death of D. C. Atkins in California. The deceased was one of the adventurers from Chester county to the golden land. We learn from a letter of John T. Haines, in relation to his death, that it was on Christmas day when they found him. Having not seen or heard anything of him for some time, Haines and Davis went to Atkins's cabin. A deep snow had just fallen. Approaching the cabin, they found no evidence of any human being having passed out since the snow had fallen. They were fearful that he had perished, and on entering the hut, found Atkins wrapped up in his blanket, covered with small pox, and totally blind. He was very feeble and not able to move. He recognized his friends, and gave directions in reference to some temporal affairs in case of his death. He lingered until the 5th of January, when death relieved him from his suffering. Davis and Haines remained with him and kindly administered to his last wishes.

**Village Record.**—The Cincinnati Steam Fire Engine was, a few days ago, put to use for pumping out the cellar of the Eagle Engine House, which is seventy-five feet by twenty-five in extent. It contained about eight feet of water, and the engine pumped out five feet in one hour and fifteen minutes. Several previous attempts have been effected of the usefulness and power of this machine. It can, it is said, play two side streams at a time, each to a distance of 250 feet, and steam can be taken in it in four minutes.

**Punishment Well Deserved.**—At the Stenhouse County Court of Sessions, George Palmer and Samuel Allen were severely convicted of obstructing the New York and Erie Railroad at Andover, and sentenced each to four years and eight months imprisonment in Auburn State Prison. They received even heavier punishment, but perhaps this salutary sentence will have its proper effect in deterring other men from such dastardly practices.

**The Iron Business in New York.**—It is in a most prosperous condition, and a number of additional furnaces are about to be put up in order to meet the increased demand for iron.

**John Kennedy, now living near Columbus, Tennessee, has eighteen children.**—Fully grown—twenty-four grand children, and fifty-one great grand children—in all he has had thirty-five. The latter need a school in the family school.

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## The Retiring President.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, commenting on the circumstances in which the President elect takes charge of the helm of the National Administration, remarks:

"But while we thus admit that something of the improvement in public affairs may be justly attributed to the course so honorably pursued by the President elect, to the present Administration belongs the honor of having brought our foreign policy forth from the gloom that encompassed it, and leaving it to their successor without a single serious difficulty or embarrassment. Considering all the circumstances of Mr. Fillmore's Administration—the difficulties that were rife when he assumed the government, the political hostility of Congress, and other impediments which are well known—it must be regarded as one of the wisest, most successful, and most brilliant of the Union has ever enjoyed. Political opponents may deny this, but the demonstration is before the world. It has won the confidence of foreign powers so far that, while maintaining untarnished the national honor, it has arranged the most delicate questions with a proud and ancient monarchy of continental Europe, difficult and intricate questions with Great Britain, and is able to leave to its successor propositions from the English Government of a liberal and pacific character, such as that Government probably never before made to any power on the face of the earth. Mr. Fillmore and his Cabinet will retire from office leaving both the domestic and foreign affairs of the country in far better condition than when they took office; with negotiations on foot which, had they had time to complete them, would have added imperishable renown; and they will leave to Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet an inheritance of national prosperity and national honor and influence, such as perhaps no administration ever entered upon."

## A President Incognito.

A Washington letter, which appears in the South Side, Virginia Democrat, thus describes the manner in which Gen. Pierce dodged the politicians and office seekers when he arrived at Washington city:

"I understand that Gen. Pierce ran a very deep saw on the office seekers last night, when arriving at the Washington depot. The committee, some of whom had got themselves appointed to receive him with 'de grande flourish,' were ranged about the inner door of the car house, written speech and hats in hands. The instant the cars stopped, a seedy looking individual jumped from the baggage car. He was habited in a rusty overcoat and shocking bad hat, and his jaws tied up in a bandkerchief. With hands in his pockets, he elbowed his way through the eager crowd of committee men, who were straining their eyes to discern the persons of the President elect and those known to be in attendance upon him, among these discounting from the passenger cars. While so engaged, a patriot, deeply interested in the division of the spoils, hearing the team whistle, had rushed from the avenue station, and leaping into the door, ran butt against the seedy looking stranger, who was just then striding out of it. The latter gave his assailant a look from head to foot, saying, 'Is it absolutely necessary to run a man cheek down?' passed on, taking the first hack at hand, and driving to Willard's. As the hackman was closing the coach door on his 'fare,' the committee learned that their prey had escaped them. On arriving at Willard's, Gen. Pierce managed to reach his rooms without its being known by another soul that he was in the house. His private secretary, who had selected his suite of rooms some time before, had so described their locality, as to enable him to reach them without even acquainting the person in the office of his presence."

## China.

The Rev. J. J. Roberts, an American missionary, resident in China, writes to a friend in California that the chief leader of the Chinese rebellion is a man named Saw Chuen, surnamed Hung, who, some five or six years ago, studied Christianity in Canton; and now, instead of purposing to upset the government, he seems rather struggling for religious liberty and against idolatry. Mr. Roberts says that, while in Canton, he applied himself to the memorizing of the scriptures, and maintained a blameless deportment. He adds:

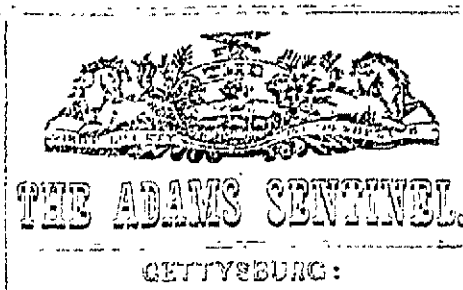
"He requested to be baptized, but left for Kwangsi before we were fully satisfied of his fitness."

When he first came to us he brought some pieces of poetry and other essays, which he had written respecting the Christian religion, the knowledge of which he professed to have derived, first, from a tract received at one of the examinations in Canton, and secondly, from a vision he had while sick, which he said corroborated the doctrines learned out of the book, and hence he believed in the true God, and came to Canton expressly to be instructed, and to learn the way of the Lord more perfectly from his own word. \* \* \* I am informed that about 100,000 are now numbered on the side of the chief; that he is popular among the people, treating them with respect, generosity and kindness."

**Explosion of a Blast Pipe.**—A tremendous explosion, caused by the bursting of a blast pipe, occurred on Thursday last, at the Crane Iron works at Catawba, in North Carolina. (Pa.) The blast-pipe, eighty-eight feet in length and four in diameter, and the receiver, were blown to pieces, rushing in the roof of the engine house, and otherwise injuring the building. Considerable damage was also done to the engine, and two furnaces, each turning out forty tons per day, are stopped. The loss is said to be very heavy. Three furnaces are still in operation.

**Wages in Australia.**—The wages of mechanics and laborers in mills in Australia, range from \$1.75 to \$3.75 per day, and in many of the rural districts they are not so high. These prices are much lower than has been generally supposed, and on an average do not exceed the rates paid in the United States. The cost of living, however, is cheaper there in California.

**Conjugal Disputes.**—It is stated in one of the Boston papers that in this city there are upwards of fifty divorce suits pending, in which the several parties complain against each other for the commission by them respectively of all the sins enumerated in the decalogue.



Monday, March 7th, 1853.

**The sale of Capt. McGaughey's Personal Property** has been changed from the 18th of March to the 19th. See Advertisement.

## Death of Dr. Hazellus.

The Rev. Dr. B. L. HAZELLUS, of Lexington, S. C., and formerly Professor in the Theological Seminary in this place, died a few days ago at his residence. He was "an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

## The Legislature.

On Tuesday last, both branches of the Legislature adjourned until to-day, to give the Democratic members an opportunity of going to Washington, to witness the inauguration. To be sure, they have been doing nothing at Harrisburg this session; but it seems rather too much to adjourn and go off frolicking for days, and their pay going on as usual. As one of the members remarked, "it was equivalent to expending some twenty-five hundred dollars to enable certain gentlemen to visit Washington to witness the inauguration of President Pierce." They have certainly a right to do so, if they please; but it appears hard that the people should have to "pay the piper."

## Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday last, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, Auditor General, and Surveyor General. The Convention was nearly full. EPHRAIM BANKS, the present Auditor General, was re-nominated for that office without opposition. J. P. BRADLEY, the present Surveyor General, was re-nominated on the second ballot. For Canal Commissioner, there were six ballots; on the last of which, THOMAS H. FORSTYH, of Philadelphia, receiving a majority of the votes, was nominated. Our townsman, Mr. DANIEL, on the 1st ballot, received 8 votes; on the second, 11 votes; on the third, 10 votes; and the fourth, none; and his name was then withdrawn. E. B. Buehler and W. F. Walter were the delegates from this county.

On Tuesday night both Houses of Congress sat until a late hour in considering regular appropriation bills which it is indispensable to pass, if the operations of Government are to be carried on. If the same application to the business of the country had been devoted on the 1st of February instead of the 1st of March, how much hasty, crude and ill-digested legislation would have been avoided, and how much more done for the general welfare! There is a decided democratic majority in both branches of Congress, and upon it must rest the blame for time misspent and opportunities neglected.

The Baltimore papers say that the small notes of the Maryland Banks are passed in the markets and in the retail transactions of the city with nearly the same freedom as previous to the prohibitory law, which took effect on the 1st inst. Many of the small notes have already been redeemed by the banks, and will no doubt be gradually withdrawn from circulation. There is as yet a great deficiency in the amount of gold dollars for general change purposes.

On Monday last, the Board of Aldermen, the Board of Common Council, the Mayor and other Executive officers of Washington, waited upon President Fillmore, to tender their respects and good wishes in taking leave of him on his retirement from office and from the seat of Government. The addresses on the occasion were very interesting. What an enviable position our late excellent President holds in the opinions of his countrymen generally! With what honor does he retire from the office he has dignified!

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled at Hagerstown on Wednesday last, Rev. Bishop Morris presiding, assisted by Bishop Waugh. There were about 250 itinerant ministers belonging to the Conference.

A little girl, aged between 2 and 3 years, daughter of Mr. Lamahan, of Harrisburg, was burned to death a few days ago, by her clothing taking fire from the stove. She had been left alone in the room.

**More Official Corruption.**—Two thieves, who were sent to the New York penitentiary a few weeks ago, were on Monday arrested in the city of New York for stealing. On being brought before the Justice he recognized them, and asked how they got out. The reply was that the keeper had let them out on paying \$3 each!

**Monetary Revolution Anticipated.**—The New York Tribune thinks that the accession to the metallic currency of the world during the last two years, has been about four per cent. a year; and since prices of real estate and many other things have risen far above that rate, it is apprehended there is danger of a general inflation being set on foot. We must say that things look somewhat in the direction indicated by our contemporary.

## THE INAUGURATION.

On Friday last, the 4th of March, Gen. Pierce was inaugurated as President of the United States. Washington was overflowing to excess with strangers; and it is thought that at least 75,000 persons were present at the inauguration. The snow fell moderately all day, but this did not present any obstacle to the people.

The procession was formed at noon, and was a splendid civil and military pageant. The President elect and President Fillmore were in a carriage together. The procession reached the Capitol at one o'clock; and about 1½, the oath of office was administered to Gen. Pierce, by the Chief Justice of the U. States, on the close of which the President stepped to the front of the platform, was greeted by enthusiastic cheers, and delivered his *Inaugural Address*.

[We are not able to give the Address to-day, for want of time and space. He appears to be rather in favor of expansion, for a firm maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and for a general clearing-out of office-holders, at all events where Whigs are concerned. There are portions of the Address that we admire. We shall give it next week.]

On the completion of the address, the procession again formed and escorted President Pierce to the White House, and Ex-President Fillmore to Willard's Hotel, just reversing their places of abode. In the evening, the Ex-President dined with the President at the White House.

The new Cabinet was not to be announced until to-day. The Whig Cabinet holds their offices, at the request of General Pierce, until the new one is confirmed. There appears to be a little difficulty in getting the Cabinet arranged.

The new Senate was organized on Friday, and Mr. Atchison was chosen President. The oath of office was administered to the new Senators.

The Pennsylvania Canal was opened on Thursday last, and boats commenced loading and departing.

*Putnam's Monthly*, for March, has been received. Its articles are of a high order, and fully sustain the high reputation this periodical has already attained.

*Larper's Monthly*, for March, is also on our table. It is beautifully executed, and its illustrations are very numerous. The fact that this valuable periodical has already reached a regular issue of more than 110,000 copies, and is still steadily and regularly increasing, speaks volumes in its praise.

Thirty-three cars, loaded with passengers, went over from Baltimore to Washington on Thursday evening.

It is said there are now 200 democratic ex-members of Congress in Washington.

Australia dates of December 10th have been received. The yield of gold amounted to £1,000,000 per month. Two Government escorts had arrived at Sydney, with 40,000 ounces of gold, and the ship Meteor had sailed for London with 44,000 ounces. The accounts of the crops were favorable, the ground yielding abundantly. At Melbourne about 1,000 emigrants were daily arriving from Great Britain and America.

**Restitution of Money Obtained by Forgery.**—The cashier of a bank in Lexington, Ky., writes that a few months since a teller in that bank paid a forged check for the amount of \$683, and on the 24th ult., he received a letter from Archbishop Hughes, of New York, containing a check for the above amount, stating that the money was received from Belfast, Ireland, by the last steamer, from an individual with a request that it be forwarded to the above bank.

Some of the brokers in Paris make \$20,000 monthly in mere commissions on the sale of stocks. This shows to what a height speculation is now raging in that metropolis.

**Fatal Accident.**—The Frederick Examiner states that a son of Mr. John W. Crampton, a fine youth of about 15 years of age, was thrown from a horse on Wednesday evening last, while running a race, and instantly killed.

**The Hopping Mania.**—The report of the Indiana Lunatic Asylum shows that the "spirit rapping" is a frightful cause of insanity in that State. During the past year 18 persons have been admitted whose insanity has been ascribed to this cause. The reports from nearly all the insane asylums tell the same story.

**Temperance in Delaware.**—A very stringent liquor law has passed the Delaware House of Delegates. It authorizes manufacturers to sell liquor in quantities of not less than 15 gallons at any one time, provided they own the produce from which the liquor is manufactured. It also provides that retailers shall not sell liquor to minors, and that tavern keepers shall not sell to minors or colored persons, and that persons once convicted under the law shall be incapable of being licensed a second time. The price of a license is fixed at \$100 per annum, to be paid for the use of the school fund.

**Golf.**—On Monday last, \$75,000 in gold were paid out at Westminster, Md., for the last time that it ever will be applied there in large quantities for the purpose of being melted into the coins of New York. It is said that the gold is being melted into the coins of New York.

## The Requisition for McCreary.

We last week stated that Gov. Bigler had forwarded a requisition to the proper authorities in Chester county, upon Gov. Lowe of Maryland, for the arrest of Thomas McCreary on the charge of kidnapping Rachel Parker. On Tuesday last, Deputy Sheriff Darlington proceeded to Maryland with the requisition for the purpose of obtaining a warrant, for the arrest of McCreary, from Gov. Lowe. Gov. Lowe received Sheriff Darlington with respect and attention, and asked time to consult his constitutional advisers before he acted upon the requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania. The matter is now held under consideration by the Governor of Maryland. *Village Record.*

The riding equipage from citizens of Boston was presented on Wednesday morning to General Pierce at Willard's, by Edward Middle, of Boston, in the presence of a few invited friends. Mr. Middle handed Gen. Pierce the letter with the names of the donors attached, and briefly expressed their sentiments. Mr. Pierce replied in appropriate terms, thanking the donors, and promising to communicate further with them in writing.

The ceremony took place in Gen. Pierce's apartments, and the splendid carriage and the noble span of horses were drawn up in front of the hotel, attracting a large crowd of admirers.

**Trusts of the United States Bank.**—Gov. Bigler has signed the bill signed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, closing the several trusts of the U. S. Bank, and settling the judgments obtained by the State against the Bank on account of loans. The Bank is to pay the State \$150,000. By closing the Trusts, the Bank gets rid of a large and useless expense, and, by compromising the judgments lying against it, removes a weight that would forever keep it in the dust. The Bank has several hundred thousand dollars worth of property after paying the \$150,000 named, to the State.

**English Arctic Expedition.**—Lady Franklin, the devoted wife of Sir John Franklin, still entertains the fond hope that her long absent husband will again be restored to her, and her whole energies at the present time are directed to the sending out the Isabel, screw steam vessel. The new American expedition will shortly sail.

One of the relatives of the new Empress of France, several of whom, it is said, live in New York—is trying to raise money enough to pay his passage to Paris. He is a brush maker; and doesn't know but he may sweep up a few crumbs of fortune by presenting himself to his imperial cousin.

**Effect of Napoleon's Marriage.**—The marriage of the Emperor has had, as we supposed it would, the most disastrous effects upon his popularity. All efforts to get up a fervor have failed. The people, as usual, were tickled and delighted with the pageant; but the imperial bride and groom were less interesting to the masses than the gorgeous display of coaches, banners, diamonds, soldiery, and other appliances. Thus far Napoleon has succeeded in imposing the idea on the French that there was an enthusiasm for himself, founded either on his talents, his success, or his dynastic title to the respect of France. But his countrymen are beginning to see that the whole is a mockery, a got-up exhibition, a thing of padding, stuffing, upholstery, shreds and patches; and, of all of his acts, none seems to have disappointed and mortified them more than his hasty marriage with a Spanish adventuress.

**Illinois and Slavery.**—A bill in relation to free persons of color has been passed by both branches of the Illinois Legislature. It prohibits the entrance of free colored persons into the State, under the penalty of being sold into slavery, and authorizes the admission of slaves if brought in or sent by their masters.

**Barren's Last Move.**—A new project has been suggested by Barren, which we would like to see tried. In a recent Tribune speech made by him in New York, he stated that there were 7,000 greg shops in the city, with an average custom in each probably \$10 a day. He made the following offer to the city, viz: If the city would shut up all the groggeries and give him the amount spent in all of them, he would pay all the city taxes, amounting to \$4,000,000; send every child to a good school, present every family with a library of 100 good books, three barrels of flour, and silk dress to every female, old or young, and give everybody a free ticket to his museum. We hope it may be done, and soon too.

On Thursday morning, the 24th ult., says the Newark Daily Advertiser, a boy six years old, son of A. L. Stiger, proprietor of the Health House, Schooley's Mountain, while sitting on a fish pond, a short distance from the house, fell in. His faithful dog sat by him and tried to pull him out, and in doing so pulled his hat and mittens off. When life was nearly extinct, a dog, who was riding by, saw the dog sitting on the ice by a lat. The dog commenced barking as soon as the boy came in sight, and attracted his attention so that he gave the alarm at the store, a few rods from the pond, when immediate assistance was rendered. The men were obliged to secure the dog, as he would not let them touch the child, who, when recovered, though to all appearances dead, was, in the course of a few hours, restored to animation.

## Congressional Sparring.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday last, a bill was up for the construction of a basin and railway in connection with a dry dock at the Navy Yard in California, and

Mr. Clarke, (of R. I.) addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the basin and railway. He referred to the prodigality with which Congress has showered its grants upon this pet baby, California. She was a wayward child, either feasting or crying. In other States, the old fashion of keeping a vessel over on shore to copper her keel, would have nothing less than a basin and railway. The Senator from Indiana, some days ago, referred to the circumstance that the Governor of Rhode Island, from the inadequacy of his salary, was forced to raise cows and peddle their milk. He would state to the Senator that, in Rhode Island, milk was a very profitable business, and they always there killed the calves and sold the milk. The difference between his State and other places was, that they raised their calves, and having nothing else to do with them, sent them to Congress.

Mr. Weller (of Cal.) said, he desired to have a vote—if he could get one he would not reply to the Senator who represented the most God-forsaken part of the Union. (Laughter.) He desired to part with the Senator kindly on to-morrow night, when the Senator would take his leave, perhaps forever, of the Senate. He would regret to bid him farewell, for although the Senator opposed me in everything for the benefit of California, yet he would leave many worse men behind him. (Laughter.) He would like to reply to the Senator, but he feared if he did so, he would provoke the Senator into another speech. He hoped, however, the Senator would not do to-night as he did last night, occupy the early part of the evening by speaking, and go home when the time for working came. He did not wish to get the Senator up again, or he might be tempted to show the Senator was mistaken in his statement that they killed all the calves in Rhode Island. (Loud laughter.)

Mr. Clark said that they were told in Holy Writ, the poor ye have always with you. The Senator regretted that he (Mr. Clark) was to leave the Senate, but the Senator must remember that he would have others as poor, if not so humble as he was, still in the Senate. He fully reciprocated all the kind feelings expressed by the Senator—he had been doomed to live all his life in Rhode Island, and his body would be hoped, rest there after his death. He loved his State always, and loved her now—for her he would sacrifice his life in the defence of her honor and reputation. He had never deserted his State—never went abroad to seek a fortune and honors that he could not get at home. In Rhode Island resided the bones of the first officer of the American Navy and the round-bellied little Quaker who signed the Declaration of Independence. They were his ancestors, and from them he derived his principles of fidelity to the interests of the Constitution and the country. He had never emigrated from her—he had never abandoned her to seek the Golden Cal. He had passed a joke with the Senator from Indiana, and he did not know why the Senator from California had taken up the glove.

The concluding Presidential Reception of the season, on Friday evening, was so numerous attended that the visitors must have amounted to several thousands. Never, we presume, has a congress of sovereigns honored a Chief Magistrate and his family with a more hearty acknowledgment of true esteem than did the company of Friday evening Mr. Fillmore and his household. Ladies of all ranks and gentlemen of all parties were there, patiently awaiting their turn amidst the dense throng to signify their good feeling for the President and receive from him in return the genial and polished response of friendly regard and good wishes. Certainly if the popularity of the occasion gave one hardly "ample room and verge enough" for complete comfort, full recompense was accorded in the array of beauty, fashion, sprightliness, and brilliancy that abounded there. *Nat. Int., Feb. 28.*

Special Correspondence of the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1853.

The dinner yesterday, at the White House, was given to Gen. Pierce. President Fillmore was at the head of the table, with Gen. Pierce at his right and Gen. Scott on his left. Secretary Everett was seated opposite to Governor Noyes, and Attorney General Crittenden opposite to Gen. Cushing, with the rest of the old and new cabinet intermixed, together with Gen. Cass, Gen. Jo. Lane, Pierre Soule, and other members of both houses. Young Fillmore and Sydney Webster sat side by side, and such a harmonious spectacle of diverse political elements was never known in the White House before. Gen. Scott and Governor Noyes, were especially fraternizing and agreeable.

Attorney General Crittenden and Mrs. Ashley, the widow of the late Gen. Ashley, were married on Sunday evening week, at St. John's Church, Washington, by Dr. M. F. Fane. President Fillmore, with the members of his Cabinet, General Pierce, Mrs. Calhoun, and Mrs. Jackson, daughters of the bride, with their husbands, Judge Broeg and Levy, Miss Belle of Alabama, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen, witnessed the nuptials. The bride was given away by the Hon. Edward Everett.

**Cheap Luggage.**—By the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh and thence to Cincinnati by steam packet, travellers may reach Cincinnati from Philadelphia at an expense of only \$11, and from Philadelphia to Louisville, only \$12, and from Philadelphia to St. Louis only \$14. Contrast these prices with those which were incurred but a few years ago, and the public advantages of railroad communications are manifested in a striking manner.

## Riot at the York Almshouse.

A very serious riot occurred among the paupers at the York County Almshouse on Saturday evening week, about 8 o'clock. It appears that Mrs. Hursh, the Stewardess, in order to afford more convenience to one of the paupers, who had been sick for some time, had changed his lodging from one room to another. This did not meet the approbation of some of the Germans, who appeared to think that partially had been shown towards the sick man. They commenced abusing him, and attempted to turn him from his new quarters, when Mrs. Hursh interfered, whereupon they attacked her, abusing and hunting her in a most shameful manner. The alarm being given, a number of Irish came to the assistance of Mrs. Hursh, when a row immediately ensued between the Irish and Germans. Thirteen of the latter were afterwards arrested and safely lodged in jail, and some thirty or forty were discharged from the Almshouse on Sunday morning. The affair seems to have been precipitated, from the fact that the rope attached to the bell had been cut to prevent giving the alarm. Mrs. Hursh, we regret to learn, has been confined to her bed ever since owing to the injuries she had received. *Republican.*

## Things at Washington.

The President and President-Elect seem to fraternize in the most cordial manner imaginable. On the arrival of General Pierce in Washington, visits between them were promptly interchanged—General Scott, also, immediately paid his respects to the President-Elect. On Monday last, President Fillmore gave an elegant entertainment, at the White House, to Gen. Pierce, the members of the new Cabinet, and Messrs. ATCHINSON, SOULE, LEXTER, and other distinguished Senators, with a like number of members of the House of Representatives. This must be regarded on all hands as a graceful compliment on the part of the retiring Executive, toward the Administration so soon to succeed his own. What a spectacle to present, not only to most of the Governments of Europe, where everything is hostile, and maintained only by the bayonet; and especially to Mexico and the Republics of South America! The United States is truly a model government. *Ger. Tid.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGIA.

**Upwards of Two Millions in Gold!** New York, March 1.—The steamer Georgia from Aspinwall has arrived, bringing 317 passengers, \$2,125,000 in gold on freight, and \$800,000 in the hands of passengers. Her specie is consigned principally as follows: Adams & Co. \$490,000, American Exchange Bank \$400,000, Burgoine and Plummer \$300,000, Brown & Bros. \$30,000, Duncan & Sherman \$208,000, Watson & Son \$38,000, Hoge & Co. \$59,000, and 35 others in amount from \$1,000 to \$50,000.

Boston, March 2.—A mob numbering about 5,000 persons, assembled this evening in the vicinity of Richmond street, Charlestown, in consequence of the abduction, by certain parties, of a young Irish girl, named Cochrane. The mob began by demolishing a small wooden building close to the Richmond Street Church, breaking lamp posts, fences, &c. Mayor Frothingham appeared and read the riot act, but the crowd not dispersing, the military were ordered out, which had the desired effect. Subsequently, there were some small gatherings at the corners of the streets, but the disturbance was effectually quelled.

The black dress coat is doomed. An ukase of his Imperial Highness, Napoleon III. has banished it from the salons of Paris—and as Paris gives the vogue to all the world, we may soon see it disappear from this western hemisphere. Its successor is a blue velvet, single breasted, standing collar, steel buttons, braided and gilt. The old black was a very unpretending garment—as it would last indefinitely for all parties, it was cheap—very cheap, compared with its more conspicuous successor. It had a pretty long reign—surviving half a dozen French dynasties, and yet the Paris writers deplore its demise. They fear that the gentlemen, in adopting the style of glaring colors and decorated dress, will eclipse the ladies, or force them to resort to ruinous extravagance to maintain their superiority.

**Lynch Law in California.**—The late California papers record several cases of Lynch law. James Taylor, colored, whose father is a slave of Mr. Davenport, of Petersburg, Va., was hung by the populace at Mormon Island, on the 26th of January, for burglary and robbery. He confessed to breaking into the house of Mr. Rowley. An Indian Chief, who had threatened the lives of the whites for killing 18 or 20 of his tribe, had been arrested and hung, by a party of ten men, near Marysville. A gang of Mexicans in San Andreas had been forcibly driven from the country by the Americans, for murder and robbery. Two of the Mexicans were caught and immediately hung. They had previously massacred a number of miners.


**A Bill Bragging.**—The harness for the horse and carriage to be presented to Gen. Pierce, was contracted for and made in Boston, but the contractor having subsequently charged \$1,577 for the same, the committee refused to pay it, and ordered a new set to be made in New York. The Boston contractor, it is said, will sue the committee for the amount, as they directed him to make it of the best material, without regard to cost. The mountings of the harness cost over \$1,000, and are mostly of solid silver, and of most beautiful design, representing oak branches, leaf and acorn.

**Honesty Turned Up.**—It is said that Professor Anderson, at present in Charleston, has received a letter from Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French, inclosing a check for \$30, which he borrowed some years since from the Professor in London, accompanied with a present of a diamond ring, and an invitation to visit Paris. This will be cheering news to all who were the Emperor's creditors in the times that tried his soul.

Three English ships, loaded with Coonies, have arrived at Havana, and the sufferings and deaths of the sufferers on the voyage have been terrible. On board the Panama 30 died out of 120. The Kenilworth lost 38 out of 412, and the Gertrude 146 out of 500. Other ships of vessels, similarly freighted, were looked for.

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